Colorado–Lavaca Coastal Basin (15), Lavaca River Basin (16), Lavaca–Guadalupe Coastal Basin (17), and Portion of Bays and Estuaries (24)

COLORADO–LAVACA COASTAL BASIN (15)

The Colorado–Lavaca basin lies on the coastal plains between the Colorado and Lavaca Rivers. The total area of the basin is 939 square miles, and the average elevation is less than 50 feet. Tres Palacios Creek is the principal drainage system in the basin.

1501 Tres Palacios Creek Tidal - from the confluence with Tres Palacios Bay in Matagorda County to a point 1.0 kilometer (0.6 mile) upstream of the confluence of Wilson Creek in Matagorda County

1502 Tres Palacios Creek Above Tidal - from a point 1.0 kilometer (0.6 mile) upstream of the confluence of Wilson Creek in Matagorda County to State Route 525 (Old US 59) in Wharton County

LAVACA RIVER BASIN (16)

The Lavaca River Basin is located on the coastal prairie lying north of the San Antonio Bay–Matagorda Bay area. Headwaters of the Lavaca River originate in southern Fayette County and flow eventually into Lavaca Bay. About 60 percent of the basin is drained by the Navidad River and its tributaries, whose headwaters also originate in Fayette County. The drainage area of the basin is 2,309 square miles.

1601 Lavaca River Tidal - from the confluence with Lavaca Bay in Calhoun/Jackson County to a point 8.6 kilometers (5.3 miles) downstream of US 59 in Jackson County

1602 Lavaca River Above Tidal - from a point 8.6 kilometers (5.3 miles) downstream of US 59 in Jackson County to a point 5.5 kilometers (3.4 miles) upstream of SH 95 in Lavaca County

1603 Navidad River Tidal - from the confluence with the Lavaca River in Jackson County to Palmetto Bend Dam in Jackson County

1604 Lake Texana - from Palmetto Bend Dam in Jackson County to a point 100 meters (110 yards) downstream of FM 530 in Jackson County, up to the normal pool elevation of 44 feet (impounds Navidad River)

1605 Navidad River Above Lake Texana - from a point 100 meters (110 yards) downstream of FM 530 in Jackson County to the confluence of the East Navidad River and the West Navidad River in Colorado/Lavaca County

LAVACA–GUADALUPE COASTAL BASIN (17)

The Lavaca–Guadalupe basin is located in the coastal plains between the Lavaca River and the Guadalupe River. The total drainage area is 998 square miles.

1701 Victoria Barge Canal Tidal - from the confluence with San Antonio Bay in Calhoun County to Victoria Turning Basin in Victoria County

BAYS AND ESTUARIES (24)

Segments that contain multiple bays are shown with separate labels for each bay. Only the bays and estuaries associated with this basin are listed here.

2451 Matagorda Bay/Powderhorn Lake *

2452 Tres Palacios Bay/Turtle Bay *

2453 Lavaca Bay/Chocolate Bay *

2454 Cox Bay *

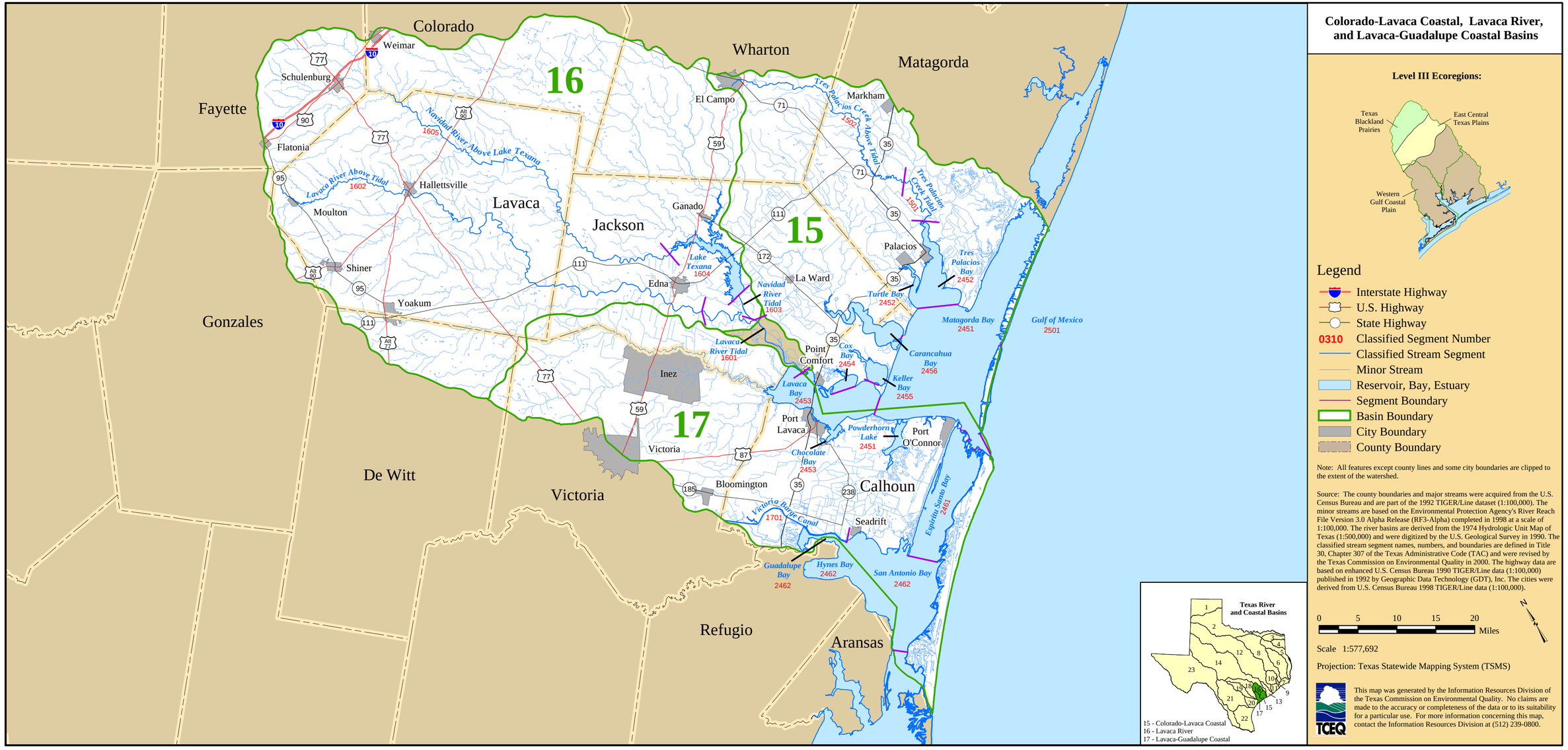
2455 Keller Bay *

2456 Carancahua Bay *

2461 Espiritu Santo Bay *

2462 San Antonio Bay/Hynes Bay/Guadalupe Bay *

** The segment boundaries are considered to be the mean high tide line.*



Colorado-Lavaca Coastal, Lavaca River, and Lavaca-Guadalupe Coastal Basins

Level III Ecoregions:

Legend

- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- 0310 Classified Segment Number
- Classified Stream Segment
- Minor Stream
- Reservoir, Bay, Estuary
- Segment Boundary
- Basin Boundary
- City Boundary
- County Boundary

Note: All features except county lines and some city boundaries are clipped to the extent of the watershed.

Source: The county boundaries and major streams were acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau and are part of the 1992 TIGER/Line dataset (1:100,000). The minor streams are based on the Environmental Protection Agency's River Reach File Version 3.0 Alpha Release (RF3-Alpha) completed in 1998 at a scale of 1:100,000. The river basins are derived from the 1974 Hydrologic Unit Map of Texas (1:500,000) and were digitized by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1990. The classified stream segment names, numbers, and boundaries are defined in Title 30, Chapter 307 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) and were revised by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in 2000. The highway data are based on enhanced U.S. Census Bureau 1990 TIGER/Line data (1:100,000) published in 1992 by Geographic Data Technology (GDT), Inc. The cities were derived from U.S. Census Bureau 1998 TIGER/Line data (1:100,000).

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Scale 1:577,692

Projection: Texas Statewide Mapping System (TSMS)

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